





# THE HERALD.

JOHN P. BARRETT, }  
JOHN L. CASE, } PROPRIETORS.  
WALLACE GRUELLE, }  
HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., }  
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875.

Why not confer degrees upon musicians as well as lawyers, physicians, etc? Let's have a fiddle D.D.

"An Boston woman," is how the St. Louis Times puts Prof. NOBLE BUTLER's teeth on edge.

Now that Lent is over and gone, and we have hidden an affectionate adieu to mackerel, allow us to observe that, after all, the best of fasts is—fast asleep.

Stop abusing Gen. BEN BUTLER for failing to appear at the celebration of the battle of Lexington. It is a constitutional weakness of his to be late in reaching the battlefield.

This is the conundrum that is worrying old SORGHUM bald-headed: "How the hell did the world manage to get along before I was born, and what's to become of it after I am dead?"

Why didn't they put Mrs. TILTON in the witness-box, as they boasted they would? Because BEECHER fared too badly at the hands of FOLLERTON to trust her there.

The battle of Spring is fought with blades of grass.—New York Mail.  
Those may be the weapons of the pastures, but the flower-gardens use pistols.

REV. JOHN NORMAN, a colored minister of Topeka, Kansas, misunderstood the clause of the civil rights bill relating to the ownership of poultry, and in consequence his sorrowing flock have to look upon his face as through a checker-board.

A SANDYVILLE, IOWA, physician, not being able to collect a bill off a patron, compensated himself by stealing the latter's pretty wife. The strangest thing about the matter is, he forgot to take his own wife along.

A COUNTESS of some celebrity at Rome finds her chief happiness in "turning up her nose at American women," and the American women, poor things, find their chief misery in the up-turned nose.

The reason it took the ancient Aztec two days and a half to eat a meal is very plain. When he asked for bread he had to say, "Totantlaxcal-lilluapacholli;" and that was the shortest word in his language.

MR. GEORGE BOND, of Shelby county, Iowa, has quit fooling with wires that hang about in barns. He put the end of one around his neck the other day, "just to see how it would feel." His foot slipped, and his relatives will have to wait till the day of judgment to find out how it felt.

WHEN you see a negro in any of the Southern States with an old carpet-bag, a paper collar, and brass spectacles, you may be sure he is going to the Legislature. When you see him with a couple of Saratoga trunks, a gold watch and chain, and eye-glasses, you may be sure he is going home from the Legislature.

A CALHOON man came to Hartford the other day, and attempted to walk every brick in the pavement in one time and motion. "Why, I thought you were a Son of Temperance!" exclaimed an acquaintance. "(Hic)no—nolation; notevenquaintance," replied Calhoony, as he stretched himself across the sidewalk to see if it was wider than the pavements of his town.

"CALHOON has some of the cheekiest young men in the world," complains the Progress. And then it charges them with burning up all the old folks' coal and kerosene during the winter nights, without tendering themselves for sons-in-law as compensation. Does it count kissing as nothing? Have the Calhoon youth from sheer oculatory industry worn their lips thin as wafers to keep the moss from growing over the girls' mouths, for this?

VICE President WILSON put in last Sunday, day and night, in visiting that unrepentant and unrepentant rebel, Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. Already in bad odor with "the loyal of the land" because of his failure to recognize the divinity of the Master Bloat of the Sublime Society of Swiggers who happens through the folly of the American people to be President of these United States, this act of last Sunday will convert him into "a conspirator against the life of the republic and manhood suffrage, whose machinations would veil the very stars in the heavens of freedom with the blackness of the cloud of revived African slavery," as the topological Senator from the carboniferous regions of Exlimoy would observe.

TO-MORROW the Democratic party of Kentucky is to be cemented together all the closer in the bonds of unity, or torn wide open as the sea and far apart as the poles. The nomination of any man in the State, save one, will have the former effect. The nomination of that one, who is none other than Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, will prove an irredeemable disaster to the party.

LOCAL Option was defeated here and at Caneyville, but triumphed at Hopkinsville, at Garnettsville and at Vine Grove. No wonder Hartford cannot afford a decent church building, or even turn out an audience respectable in numbers when we have preaching.—Whisky and irreligion generally sweep the field when they march with locked shields.

It is untrue to state that the Small Talk man of the Courier-Journal once followed the business of organ-grinding for a living. It is a fact that his young ambition did run in that line, and that the hoarded earnings of many weary months of tankard-beating were expended on a second-hand organ, which, after half-day's grinding at the street corner without producing music, turned out to be an old ice-cream freezer.—This disgusted him with the musical profession, and he took to journalism from sheer desperation.

## THE FATE OF A BEECHERIOUS PEDAGOGUE.

MR. ALBERT EVANS, a high constable in and for the county of Monroe, commonwealth of Kentucky, is now a convert to the opinion that cider is an intoxicating beverage, and this is the story of his conversion:

Besides filling the high and responsible position of constable, Mr. EVANS is a married man, and is joint proprietor with his wife in two blooming children. They dwell—or did dwell—upon the waters of Black Locust, in the county of Monroe aforesaid. A few months ago there came into their neighborhood a wandering scholar in search of a school. This peripatetic pedagogue gave his name as CLARENCE T. DISMORE, and claimed to be a native of the city of Rochester, State of New York, and professed to have received his education at Cornell University. Mr. EVANS is a man of years as well as office, and wears a level head on the subject of education. Mr. DISMORE was young, good looking, and, as one of the witnesses testified before the coroner, "the prattiest talker that ever wagged a tongue in these diggings."

Mr. EVANS was so well pleased with the appearance of the stranger, and elated at the idea of having an opportunity to school his children, that he invited Mr. DISMORE to make his house his home, promising to canvass among his neighbors and get him up a school. The invitation was heartily accepted, and Mr. EVANS had no trouble in securing the promise of a sufficient number of scholars to induce the handsome and glib-tongued Yankee to agree to teach the young ideas of the neighborhood how to shoot figures on the blackboard and a-b abs from the spelling book. On a designated day the stout yeomanry of the bailiwick gathered together and erected a comfortable floor school-house. Another day served to log and clapboard the building, and construct rude benches for occupation by the scholars. It was handy to the home of the EVANSSES, and they had taken a liking to Mr. DISMORE. He had no trouble in arranging with them for board and lodging.

MR. EVANS is young and comely.—His husband is old, and, not to put too fine a point on it, ugly. He was a good provider, a hospitable and kind-hearted man, and she was no doubt content with her lot as "an old man's darling" until the handsome young stranger crossed her path, with enough of the serpent in his nature to bewitch and beguile the Eve that lurked in hers. He wooed, and the pretty, foolish dame listened, to her sore undoing.

Mr. EVANS, in pursuance of the demands of his office, was frequently absent from home, and thus unwittingly furnished the wicked pair with frequent opportunities to revel on the ragged edge of vice. The wronged husband finally discovered the guilt of his wife and guest. On the morning of the 23rd ult. the old man made his appearance at the school-house, rifle in hand, threw open the door, took quick aim, fired, and, so far as Mr. DISMORE is concerned, that school was then and there dismissed forever. Mounting his horse, which he had hitched nigh at hand, Mr. EVANS repaired to a neighbor's house, called him out, told him what he had done and gave his reason for doing it, and then rode off towards the west. It is supposed that he has gone to Missouri, where he has a grown son and married daughter residing.—So far, no effort has been made to pursue him, and none will be made, we presume, as his neighbors are unanimous in the opinion that he served the destroyer of his domestic happiness well. The slaughtered schoolmaster was buried decently, for he was not slain among heathens.

## A HUNT FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The interest in the approaching centennial celebration at Philadelphia is daily widening and extending, and if these entrusted with its management prove themselves competent for the work, and show that they are duly inspired with its breadth and its significance to the world, before the end of the present year there will not be a hamlet in the land whose citizens are not made prouder of their nationality and individually anxious to contribute something to its glory. It should be made the grandest occasion of the kind which the world has ever witnessed, for if it be anything less than that, it will fail to respond to the honest aspirations and generous pride of the American heart. Aside from the museum proper—the collection of past and present manufactures, past and present implements of industry—every day should witness some grand tournament like that of trial of grain reapers which took place at the exposition at Paris in 1858. The scene was a splendid field of grain forty miles from the city. Three machines—one English, one French (from Algiers), and one American—were the weapons of the contest. The audience was a crowd of curious witnesses gathered from every quarter of the globe. At a signal from the judges' stand the fine machines started and moved each over its allotted acre, cutting down and raking the grain like magic. The Algerian machine did its work in seventy-two minutes, the English in sixty-six, and the American in twenty-two minutes! A French journal at the time said of the American machine, "It did its work in the most exquisite manner, not leaving a single spear uncut, and it discharged the grain in the most perfect shape, as if placed by hand for the binders." It finished its piece most gloriously." The contest was finally narrowed down to three reapers, American, and the champion won its laurels amid the most deafening shouts of applause.

## JUDGE POLAND AND THE PRESIDENT.

There is a queer story told of the inside pressure brought to bear on Judge POLAND in order to make him report adversely to Arkansas. It is said that the President of the United States sent for the Judge, soon after his return from Arkansas to Washington, and desired to know of him the character of the report he intended to make. Judge POLAND frankly informed His Excellency what he intended to do, when a long and earnest argument ensued, the President insisting that the report should be favorable to Brooks, while Judge POLAND stoutly insisted that it should be favorable to the present government. The interview ended without changing the views of Judge P. A few days after this the President again sent for the chairman of the Arkansas committee. This time His Excellency was more bold, and intimated to Judge POLAND that, if he would make his report in accordance with the views of the Administration, he could have anything he desired. Judge P. declined the offer and the interview ended. A last and final set was made at him a few days after, the President stating that, if he would do as desired he could have any place in the Federal judiciary he wished, on the supreme, circuit, or district bench—that a vacancy would be made for him. This was a little too much for the old man, who told the President that he had been on the bench in his State seventeen years; that the ambition of his life was to die on the bench, "But, Mr. President," said he, "I cannot consent to purchase it at the price you ask," and thereupon he proceeded to abuse the President in terms emphatic, but not very elegant, turned on his heel and left the executive presence. Then followed the scandalous war upon the old Vermont veteran, by every jackal of the Administration, who charged him with all sorts of crimes; but the old man stood his ground, and finally had his efforts rewarded by seeing his report adopted by an overwhelming majority of the house in which he served. That was the proudest era in the history of his life—worth all the judgeships or other position within the gift of the people or of the President. The people of Arkansas will perhaps never know how much they are indebted to the old Vermont Yankee, who had the honesty and manliness to stand up in their behalf in opposition to the President and his strikers in and about Congress.

## OLD SORGHUM mistakes the Jerusalem travellers in his hair for hayseed.

Another Destructive County.  
A private letter to the Frankfort Yeoman from Perry county, Ky., states that a condition of affairs bordering on destitution exists in that county. Corn is \$1.50, and wheat \$2.50 per bushel; bacon 25 cents a pound, and none to be had in the county at those prices. These high prices prevent equally upon both of those classic streams known as "Cutshin" and "Hellerstein."

## A TEXAS EPISODE.

Terrible Tragedy—Murder and Arson—Specimen of a Comanche Chief.  
On Monday morning just before day, we were aroused by loud cries of alarm. We hastened from the office without hat or coat and found the residence of Mr. T. J. Nabers wrapped in flames. There was no hope of saving the building, we could only expect to save the household stuff. We rushed into the room and began to remove the furniture. Just then some one cried out "Wake the boys." Several hastened to their bed-room, and, as it was dark, they caught the boys up and were hurrying out. How can we judge of horror when they found that they held in their arms the disfigured bodies of the murdered innocents.

They were borne past us. We turned from the sight, sickened and horror-struck. It was the work of a fiend, who, demon-like, first slaughtered two negro girls with an axe, who were sleeping in the kitchen, and then sought the chamber of the little slumberers, where, with the same bloody axe, he inflicted deadly and ghastly wounds. It was impossible to remove the bodies of the poor negroes. We will not attempt to describe the excitement produced upon the hastily collected crowd when the bodies of the two little boys drenched in their own blood, were placed, side by side, on the ground in full glare of the burning building. Their intelligence, politeness and respectful demeanor had won for them the love of all who knew them. The little white-haired mother, when she saw the bodies of her two little boys, broke down and was quickly hurried away, and a few moments after, we saw the wretched father bending over the murdered boys. Stones might have wept at such a moving sight. The strongest men shed tears like children. The excitement increased. The feeling of vengeance was at work. Terrible frowns began to gather over the faces of men used to danger.

"The fiend shall not escape us," was whispered from man to man. Soon guns and pistols were brought out, and, in twenty minutes, the house was surrounded, and fifty men were on horse in hot search for the murderer.

The news spread like wildfire. By sunrise more than a hundred men were scouring the prairies and woods. An hour later and there were, perhaps, two hundred men in the chase. About eleven o'clock the murderer was found and killed.

It was the original intention to bring him in alive, if possible. The parties who found him immediately refused to take him to town. He resolutely opposed and moved his hand behind him, as if to draw a weapon. Knowing he was desperate, the strong men became alarmed and fired. He fell, and while dying, requested them to shoot him again. It seems that Moses Jones, the murderer, wished to marry his stepdaughter, and said that she had promised to marry him, and he intended to have her. He was mad in love and his wishes were generally opposed by the negroes of the community. The negro girl was staying at the house of Mr. Nabers. Moses wanted to bring trouble upon the occupants of this house, because he thought Mrs. Nabers was opposed to the match. He was jealous and wanted to force her to marry him. He killed her, and then he killed the stepdaughter, Susan Callan, aged fourteen, and another negro named Julia Lookhart, who was sleeping with her. He then entered the boys' room, and killed them, one with an axe and the other with a knife. He feared a lard about—it would seem, as was found on the bloody ax—fired the house, cut the well rope, and fled. He went to a negro's house, told in part what he had done. His youngest child was staying here. He attempted to get her out that he might kill her, as he had a knife in his hand. He was in the house of Mr. Maberry and confessed all.

Altogether this is the most shocking affair we have ever witnessed. It is a painful task to go through the details. We join the entire community in offering our deepest sympathy to the unhappy family, feeling that they must feel more of a relief in this dark season of grief, by applying to Him who is able to bind up the broken heart.

## HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Burning of Three Steamers at New Orleans—A Holocaust of Human Life.

Friday afternoon, at New Orleans, a fire broke out in the blacksmith shop of the steamer John Kyle, which was lying at the foot of Poydras street. The Kyle lay between the Jessie Taylor, below, and the Exporter, above; the Bodman lay above and next to the Exporter. Soon after the alarm was given, the tug boat Ella Wood came up and commenced throwing water on the burning vessel. Captain Hutchinson of the Kyle, was standing on the front deck. When the fire broke out he promptly notified all on board, as it was apparent that the boat could not be saved. William Brown, chief clerk, who opened the hatch and took out the money and papers, was last to leave the Kyle, which had drifted from shore, and in so doing was enveloped in the flames and severely if not dangerously burned over the face and hands, eye-lashes and mustache. He, however, jumped into the river and swam ashore.

Captain Hutchinson says the cabin of the Kyle was enveloped in flames in less than two minutes from the time when the first alarm was given. When the Kyle was cut loose the eddy drifted up the stream. The people above, seeing the danger, threw off the ladders by which the Exporter and Bodman were tied up. The Kyle drifted against the Exporter and the Bodman, and all three boats drifted into the stream. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the Kyle touched fire the moment the Exporter touched fire. The people on board the Exporter having no other refuge, jumped on the Bodman. This boat, in less than a minute after the Exporter, also caught fire, and the three burning vessels drifted together into the stream, where they soon burned to the water's edge. Many persons who had gone on board the Exporter and Bodman, were spectators, were on board when the boats drifted into the stream, and had to jump overboard.

Some of them were rescued, but a large number are thought to have been lost. The number of lost is estimated at from twenty to thirty. The commandant of the United States steamer Kansas, promptly sent out his boats, one of which rescued 13 persons. The jobbing tug boats made no effort to rescue those on the burning boats. There was an excursion from Cincinnati or Pittsburgh on one of the boats, many of whom it is feared are lost. The Bodman arrived that morning and had discharged most of her cargo. The Exporter was to leave that evening, and had about 400 tons of freight on board, all of which was lost. Among the lost is the daughter of Captain Reese, of the Exporter. Captain Shinkle, of the Bodman, was badly burned about the face and hands. His son is reported lost.

The three vessels were valued at about \$200,000, and were owned and insured in the West.  
On board the Exporter was Captain Reese, owner, who, with his family and a number of friends, were here on a pleasure excursion. The ladies of the party were all ashore except Mrs. Reese and her daughter and one other lady. Mrs. Reese and the other lady were saved, but the daughter was drowned.

## Another Fool and His Pistol.

On last Saturday morning Mr. Joseph Hughes, residing several miles from Tazewell, Ky., on Salt river, visited Springfield, and, transacting some business, started home. After going about two miles, he dismounted for the purpose of taking a drink from a spring on the road-side. In stooping down to drink, a Colt's pistol dropped from his breast pocket and exploded, the ball entering his neck just at the edge of the collar-bone, severing the windpipe, and lodging near the base of the brain. The unfortunate man was instantly paralyzed by the shot and fell forward in the spring, which was a very small one. He still could move his head and that was all. The explosion set first to his heavy overcoat, and other clothing. He made every effort to save himself from burning, by taking water into his mouth and squirting it upon the fire, but the flames soon burned a greater portion of his person in a horrible manner. He was discovered in about an hour after the pistol exploded, and taken to a house near by, where every attention was given him. His family soon arrived, as did a physician, and every effort was made to save his life. He is yet alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. This is one of the sad results of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

## He Must Have Had the Jim-Jams.

A story reaches the Mead county (Ky.) Mirror from the neighborhood of Painsville, in its county, that sounds decidedly Munchausenian, the truth of which it can not vouch for, but gives as it received it: One day last week, while a man, whose name we are unable to learn, was engaged in cutting staves about two miles from Painsville, a rabbit sprung of a brush pile, and the man, with visions of rabbit hash looming up before his mind, hurled his hatchet with great force in the direction of the cotton-tail. Missing its aim, the hatchet disappeared down a hole in the ground a short distance to which the man proceeded, and finding he could see his weapon lying about six feet below, proceeded to lower himself for the purpose of recovering it. Arriving at the bottom he observed a room like a cave about ten feet square, which was dimly lighted by the sunlight without. Casting his eyes about him, he discovered a pile of Indian tomahawks. Toward these he advanced for the purpose of examination. While doing so, he discovered two earthen vessels almost within reach, which he saw were filled, one with silver the other with gold coin. Paralyzed for the moment at the discovery of such riches, he stood and stared in blank astonishment. For a moment only did he stand thus, but advancing with a panther-like leap, he was about to seize his prey, when there arose a succession of such shrieks, yells and noises, that he paused, and glancing up, he saw eight or ten things, resembling men who had once lived, but now nothing remained but their bones. It is useless to say the stove-cutter lost no time in getting out of the cave, without even obtaining one piece of the precious metal to bear him out in his story. "It appears that he is a truthful man, and his story is believed by quite a number, who are organizing themselves for the purpose of making an examination and testing the truth of the story."

## How a Norman Talks About Brooklyn Girls.

A correspondent of the Salt Lake Herald writes from Brooklyn: Let us turn to more cheerful themes, and more pleasant and enlightening than the girl of the period as presented by the fashionable young lady of this (?) city of churches. Let us take an average sample, the first one we meet promingling Clinton street on a sunny afternoon, features beautiful and delicate, eyes large and soft, beaming with intelligence, but displaying a tell-tale ring of black beneath them, indicative of fashionable dissipation, late hours, oyster suppers and champagne. Her hair is crimped and frizzed in front to an unlimited extent in marked contrast to the simple braid hanging down her back, tastefully tied with a becoming ribbon. Her costume is chaste and rich, and her little hands are encased in Alexandre's five and a quarter, while pretty little No. 3 French kid boots twinkle in and out from beneath the heavy folds of her black gros grain silk skirt. But your lovers of antique beauty, of flowers, cases in classic mold, will not find their ideal in the Brooklyn girl. No Hogarth line of beauty curve is to be found, for, as a rule, she presents a straight line from her neck to her toes, having about as much contour

as a tombstone, unless, indeed, as is often the case, some fashionable corset maker is called in to the rescue. How different from the Venus-like forms of the beauties of Deseret! Modest young Salt Lake girls would be surprised to hear the Brooklyn girl talk; she converses with the utmost freedom on the "scandal," giving her views pro and con, in a manner to excite consternation in the blushing hearer; her views on all subjects are decidedly emancipated, and many a mother of a family would be astonished to listen to her expounding subjects supposed to be only known to doctors and nurses. There is, I fear, something defective in Eastern society. I know not what it is; but I firmly believe that if 100,000 of these girls were sent to the Rocky Mountains, it would result, morally and physically, to the great advantage of future generations.

## Confessed to Four Murders.

Quite an aged man named Holmes, for a number of years a resident of South Point, Greenup county, Ky., of whose past history people there knew nothing, died last week. Before dying, he confessed to having murdered his wife and two children and a negro man in Tennessee many years ago; just at what time, or in what part of the State, we did not learn.

## What Became of Mr. Lane.

The Madisonville Times thus lifts the veil from a local mystery: On the 9th day of February, 1874, L. B. Lane, a citizen of this county, living at Woodruff Station, on the L. & P. and S. W. Railroad, left his home and went to Paducah, with a considerable sum of money about his person. He was seen in a house of ill-fame in that city about 11 o'clock at night, and was never seen again. This item was published in the Times of February 25th, and fears were then expressed by us that he had met a tragic end. Now comes the information that clears up the mystery concerning his sudden disappearance and untimely, tragic death. From the Paducah News we learn that Minnie Taylor, a notorious courtesan of that place, better known to our people as Pinky Plummer, was recently tried and convicted before the circuit court at Humboldt, Tenn., for killing her paramour, and sentenced to the Tennessee penitentiary for life. After her incarceration in jail, finding her case a hopeless one, she confessed to the killing of three men, one of them being Lane. He visited her house, as before stated, and they went out riding.—She says she killed him and threw him in the river. Lane was a man of family. He married into a respectable family of this county. He came from Missouri to this State.

## SPOOKS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

### A Veritable Domain of Uncanny Spirits.

From the Concord Patriot.  
We understand that considerable excitement prevails in Concord, over the supposition that the Emerson House, situated about half a mile from the village, on the road to Hopkinton, is haunted, the story running as follows: The Emerson place has been vacant all winter, Mr. James Emerson, the owner, only carrying on the place during the summer. About one week ago Mr. Hanson Emerson, son of James Emerson, moved into the house, together with his wife and two children. Everything passed off all right for the first three nights, when on the fourth night, he heard strange sounds, but supposing they proceeded from rats or some other natural cause, did not pay much attention to them. On Wednesday night last, after the family had all retired, they heard a noise as of one groaning, the groans being loud and distinct and heard several times; also the doors would fly open and then close again with violence. Not content with the above demonstrations, the chairs commenced dancing about the room. Mr. Emerson, his wife and children hastily arose, much disturbed by the violent and strange demonstration, groans and noises, and, taking their clothing, left the house, going to that of Mr. Ambrose Chase who lives twenty or thirty rods from the Emerson place. Mr. Chase took them in, and Mrs. Emerson, who was very much prostrated by fright at the noises and groans, was kindly cared for. Mr. Emerson, who is not easily frightened, thought he would go back and make a thorough examination of the house, to ascertain if there were any persons concealed in or about the premises, and with Mr. Chase the two went all over the house, but no one could they find and no noise could they hear. The Emerson family cannot be induced to return to the house, and really, what the whole upshot of the matter will amount to, remains to be seen. There are various stories and opinions afloat about town, but the sum and substance of the whole story is as above related. The Emerson family have only consented to mistake the matter, and it is plainly evident that the demonstrations they report actually occurred, proceeding from some cause that they are entirely unable to explain.

## ATTENTION, FARMERS!



## THE ADVANCE!

This machine stands in merit far ahead of all competitors. In fact there is no machine fit to be called a reaper, and we have improved this machine very much during the past year, preserving however, the many points of excellence which have made it so deservedly popular in the past. We have replaced the Double Wooden Frame by a single one, substituting for the Auxiliary Frame an iron drag bar, thus making the machine much lighter and handier, without lessening its strength and durability, and at the same time retaining all the advantages of the Double Frame. We have also improved the Raking apparatus, and we have now the best Reake we have ever made, which is equivalent to saying that we have the best in the world.

## A Farmer Buying the "Advance"

saves money by doing it, for the following reasons:  
1st. Because, being a strong and durable machine, it will outlast at least two of any other make, and with less cost for repairs during the same period.  
2nd. Because, by its efficient work, it will have saved during its use hundreds of bushels of grain that would have been lost with any other Reaper.  
3rd. Because, being always reliable and doing its work under all circumstances, it will have saved his own and his binder's time, to say nothing of the saving of annoyance and trouble. The best is always the cheapest.

BARNES & TAYLOR, Agents for Ohio Co. BEAVER DAM, KY.

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## JOHN O'FLAHERTY.

### ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HARTFORD, KY.

Collections Promptly Attended to  
Office on Market street, over Manzy's tin shop. Jan 20 17

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(County Judge.)

### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HARTFORD, KY.

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JESSE K. FOGLE, W. N. SWEENEY,  
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## EOR SALE.

A government land warrant for services rendered in the war of 1812, for 100 acres of land, at a

## REASONABLE PRICE.

For further information apply to J. M. Rogers, Beaver Dam, Ky., or John P. Barrett, Hartford, Ky.

## Cancer and Sore Eyes Cured.

Those afflicted with Sore Eyes or Cancer would do well to call on

## D. L. GREGORY.

Todd's Point, Ky., who has been very successful in the treatment of these diseases. He can cure any cancer on the surface, if taken in time. He treats upon the system of "no cure no pay." Give him a trial. nol 7m

## MILLINERY

### AND Mantuamaking!

Mrs. Haynes and Miss Belle Sullenger would respectfully announce to the ladies of Hartford and Ohio county, that they have just opened a

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING establishment on the east-side of the courthouse in Mrs. Wallace's old stand, and solicit a share of their custom. Bonnets and Hats made,



**THE HERALD.**  
IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
IN THE TOWN OF  
**HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY.**  
—BY—  
**JOHN P. BARRETT & CO.,**  
AT THE PRICE OF  
Two Dollars a Year in Advance.  
Job work of every description done with  
neatness and dispatch, at city prices. We have  
a full line of job types, and solicit the patronage  
of the business community.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875.  
JNO. P. BARRETT, LOCAL EDITOR.

Go to E. Small for the very best brands  
of calico at 9 cents per yard.

We are authorized to announce B. P.  
Berryman as candidate for Police Judge.  
Election Saturday, July 31, 1875.

**Wanted.**  
Five hundred bushels of good wheat at  
\$1.20 per bushel at the Hartford Steam  
Mill.  
Moore & Wise.

**Transfers of Real Estate.**  
The following is the only real estate  
transfer lodged for record during the week  
ending May 1, 1875.  
Job. S. Arnold to William H. Rice, 75  
acres of land on Caney creek. Con-  
sideration, \$500.

**Funeral Notice.**  
Dr. J. S. Coleman will preach the fu-  
neral of Mrs. Sallie Taylor at Green  
Briar Church, Daviess county, on the  
fifth Sunday in this month. Also, the fu-  
neral of Mrs. Joshua Crow at Oak Grove  
church, Daviess county, on the first Sun-  
day in June next.

Don't neglect your teeth. If they are  
decaying, have them cleaned and plugged  
at once. Dr. Baldwin is the man to do it.  
He will be in Hartford on the 10th  
instant, and will fix your grinders just  
right, at a fair price, and will guarantee  
his work. You will find him at the  
Crown House.

**Marriage Licenses.**  
The following is a list of the marriage  
licenses issued for the week ending May  
1, 1875.  
Alfred K. Leach and Miss Alice E. Pax-  
son.  
Joseph Smith and Miss Alice Bolling.  
Samuel Coy and Miss Mary Jane Cam-  
bron.  
Alexander C. Russell and Miss Mary  
Jane Fulkerson.

**Tremendous Excitement at the  
Trade Palace.**  
E. Small, the Principal of this establish-  
ment, has gone east for new goods, and  
his popular salesman, Larkin Griffin, is  
selling off the stock on hand at ruinously  
low prices to make room for the new  
goods. The Palace is thronged with  
customers "from early morn till dewy  
eve."

**Superb Fleeces.**  
One of our correspondents gave an ac-  
count some time back of the profit in  
sheep raising as realized by W. D. Cole-  
man, of this county. Mr. Coleman  
sheared twelve of his sheep last week,  
and their fleeces weighed in the aggregate  
1201 pounds; averaging a little over 10  
pounds each. The total weight of four of  
the fleeces, after being sheared, was  
780 pounds; average weight 195 pounds.  
How is this for a sheep story?

**Petty Larceny.**  
Alexander Wilson was arrested last  
Saturday evening by Wm. Blankenship,  
marshal of Beaver Dam, charged with  
stealing a jar of pickles and a can of pine  
apples from L. J. Lyon, grocer, of this  
place. He was taken before Judge  
Gregory for examination, and was held  
on a bond of \$25.00 to answer at Circuit  
Court. The proof was pretty strong  
against him, but the young man proved  
an excellent character heretofore, and  
honest, good looking face, and we are  
loath to believe him guilty.

Captain S. K. Cox, County Clerk, has  
had a new case made in which to place  
the Deed Books. It is very convenient,  
and ornamental as well. Judge Gregory  
has also had a new desk made for the  
County Judge's office. It is so arranged  
as to facilitate the business of the office  
very much. Messrs. Graves & Cox got  
up the jobs in both offices, and the work-  
manship reflects credit upon their skill  
and ability as mechanics.

**The Render Coal Company.**  
The stockholders of the Render Coal  
Company held their annual meeting here  
last Saturday, and elected the following  
officers for the ensuing year:  
Dr. W. J. Berry, President; James F.  
Collins, E. D. Walker, J. S. Render, and  
R. S. Moseley, Directors; James A.  
Thomas, Treasurer, and R. S. Moseley,  
Secretary. The selections are good ones,  
and we understand they propose to go to  
work in earnest soon.

**An Intelligent Justice.**  
A constable living somewhere in the  
confines of the Green River country, ar-  
rested C—, by a virtue of a warrant is-  
sued by B—, a justice of the peace, on  
complaint made by A— that C—  
was guilty of assault and battery. The  
warrant was returned before Squire  
J— for trial, who decided that the  
prosecution would have to elect which of-  
fense they would try the prisoner for, on  
failing to do so, after some parlying, the  
case was dismissed and a judgment re-  
turned against the Commonwealth for the  
costs. That constable desires to know  
how he can collect that execution. He  
has been advised, as we understand, by  
some able counsel, to garnish Dick  
Tate, State Treasurer, and step enough  
funds in his hands to pay it off. Next.

Is this March or May?  
E. Small has gone east after one of the  
largest and best assorted stock of goods  
ever brought to Ohio county. Don't be  
fooling your money away, save it till he  
returns, and then you can receive full  
value for it.

**Off to the Convention.**  
Hon. H. D. McHenry left Monday,  
Judge W. F. Gregory and Sheriff T. J.  
Smith left Tuesday, and John P. Barrett  
left to-day for the State Convention at  
Frankfort.

**Sweet Potatoes.**  
And Tomato slips, Cabbage and Green-  
house plants, from the Greenville Nurse-  
ry, for sale by  
WELLS & WILLIAMS.  
2t

Don't forget that Dr. H. Baldwin, of  
Elizabethtown, one of the best Dentists in  
Kentucky, will be here on the 10th inst.,  
when he will be prepared to do any kind  
of work in his line. Remember, all of his  
work is warranted. He will take rooms  
at the Crown House.

**Make Them Stop It.**  
Idle boys ought not to be allowed to kill  
the rice birds, those pretty, vigilant, and  
industrious police of the garden and or-  
chard. The birds destroy the bugs and  
worms that depredate upon fruit and veg-  
etables, and they ought to be protected  
against the murderous enterprise of vicious  
boys.

**The Crow House.**  
Persons attending the coming session  
of the Circuit Court, will find it to their  
advantage to stop at the Crow House. It  
is near the courthouse, and provides ex-  
cellent fare, and every other accommo-  
dation in the power of the Proprietor will  
be furnished. An excellent stable will be  
kept, where horses will be well cared for  
at 35 cents for hay and corn, and for  
hay only 25 cents.

**Local Option Victories and De-  
feats.**  
Local Option triumphed at the follow-  
ing places in this section last Saturday:—  
Hopkinsville, 163 maj.; Garnettsville, 43  
maj.; Vine Grove, 3 maj.; Walnut Bottom,  
Henderson county, by a majority of two to  
one; Princeton, by 55 maj.; a portion of  
Greenville, by 3 majority. It was defeated  
in a part of Greenville, at Henderson by  
about 600 maj.; Caneyville, about 50 maj.;  
a portion of Hartford, 36 majority; and at  
Uniontown, by what majority we have not  
ascertained. We have not learned the  
result at Madisonville.

**Good Templars' Officers.**  
Last Thursday night the following of-  
ficers for the ensuing quarter were elected  
by Hartford Lodge, No. 12, I. O. G. T.:  
John L. Case, W. C. T.  
Miss Lelia Addington, R. H. S.  
L. H. S. to be supplied.  
Rev. B. A. Cundiff, W. Chaplain.  
Willie Lewis, W. S.  
Miss Inez Miller, W. A. S.  
Claude Yager, W. F. S.  
Harry Taylor, W. Tr.  
Miss Mattie Berry, W. M.  
D. Ellis Thomas, W. D. M.  
Lycurgus Barrett, W. G.  
Tom Taylor, W. Sentinel.  
John P. Barrett, P. W. C. T.

**The May Election.**  
The election for magistrates and con-  
stables passed off quietly in all the pre-  
cincts of the county, there being no dis-  
turbance of any kind anywhere. The  
following is the result:  
Those marked with an \* were re-elected.

**CANEY PRECINCT, NO. 1.**  
Magistrates—P. H. Alford\* and E. W.  
Tilford.  
Constable—Enos Bratcher.  
Rosine was selected as the voting  
place hereafter.

**COOL SPRINGS PRECINCT, NO. 2.**  
Magistrates—Adam Brown and D. J.  
Wilcox.  
Constable—Isaac Brown\*.

**CENTERTOWN PRECINCT, NO. 3.**  
Magistrates—Timothy Bennett and W.  
P. Render.  
Constable—S. L. Fulkerson.

**BELL'S STORE PRECINCT, NO. 4.**  
Magistrates—Ben Newton\* and S.  
Woodward.  
Constable—Eli Chinn.

**FORDSVILLE PRECINCT NO. 5.**  
Magistrates—C. W. R. Cobb\* and J.  
L. Burton.  
Constable—Polk Gilmore.

**ELLIS PRECINCT, NO. 6.**  
Magistrates—C. S. McElroy\* and Jas.  
Miller.  
Constable—Will Phillips.

**LOWER HARTFORD, NO. 7.**  
Magistrates—A. B. Bennett\*. The  
vote between J. P. Cooper and J. D.  
Byers was a tie.

**Constable—Warren Maddox.**  
For sale of whisky, 110; against, 74;  
majority for whisky, 36.

**CROMWELL, NO. 8.**  
Magistrates—Samuel Austin and Mel-  
vin Taylor.  
Constable—Perry Crowder.

**UPPER HARTFORD, NO. 9.**  
Magistrates—T. L. Allen and J. M.  
Leach.  
Constable—F. R. Black\*.

**SULPHUR SPRINGS, NO. 10.**  
Magistrates—R. G. Wedding and J. A.  
Bennett\*.  
Constable—A. S. Aull.

**BARTLETT'S, NO. 11.**  
Magistrates—Wm. Cummins and  
Jackson Yates.  
Constable—W. D. Gray.

It will be seen that out of the twenty-  
two magistrates comprising the old county  
court, but six were re-elected; and of  
the eleven constables, only two were  
honored with re-election.

The "Big Judge" at Rockport was re-  
elected by a handsome majority.  
We incline to the opinion that the  
new bench of magistrates is a decided  
improvement on the old one.

**Mass Meeting of Birds.**  
The beautiful golden orioles were  
holding a national convention on the  
trees near our office yesterday. There  
were thousands of them, and they kept  
up a chattering sufficient to drown all  
other noises. We suppose they were  
discussing the weather, which, at this  
writing, is about as nice winter as we  
care about taking in ours.

**SPRING LICK ITEMS.**  
THE CANEYVILLE ELECTION.  
SPRING LICK, KY., May 4.

Your correspondent, in company with  
many of the good yeomanry of this vicin-  
ity, attended the election at Caneyville on  
Saturday. The vote polled was not so  
large as it usually is at August elections.  
This, we presume, is attributable in part  
to the "Local Option question," which  
created considerable enthusiasm among  
the people in this precinct.

**LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED.**  
The Local Option, however, was defeated  
by about forty or fifty votes. The friends  
of the measure worked and labored  
diligently for its success, but the friends  
of King Alcohol rallied to the polls and  
defeated them.

**MAGISTRATES AND CONSTABLES.**  
There were four candidates for the of-  
fice of magistrate, and the race was a  
close one, but resulted in the election of  
Charles P. Cain, of this place, and J. N.  
Eskridge, of Caneyville. Cain, we are  
glad to report, received a majority over  
the other aspirants.

For constable, W. H. Brown, esq., the  
former incumbent, was defeated by one  
or two votes, Mr. Milligan, his competi-  
tor, being the successful candidate.

**A SUFFICIENT VOTE.**  
We are informed that in the Haynes  
Precinct, the two candidates for constable  
received an equal number of votes, and  
the race will have to be run over.

**THE CONTINUED COLD WEATHER**  
interferes materially with gardening pre-  
parations, but little progress has been  
made in the way of planting corn.

**CIRCUIT COURT.**  
is now in session at Leitchfield, his honor,  
Judge Stuart, presiding. In conversation  
with a grand jurymen last Saturday, we  
learned that several indictments were  
made out and would be reported to the  
court, a majority of which were against  
parties engaged in the whisky traffic.

**A WEDDING TRIP.**  
In company with Robert Renfrow, esq.,  
and his two beautiful and accomplished  
sisters, we paid a visit last Monday to  
Hardin county, on matrimonial business.  
Mr. Renfrow was united in the holy bonds  
of wedlock to one of Hardin's fairest  
daughters, Miss Sallie Holt, by the Rev.  
Mr. King. After the ceremony we were  
invited to a sumptuous repast, prepared  
by Mrs. Holt, the mother of the bride,  
and to which we all did ample justice.—  
The next morning we bade the parents of  
the bride an affectionate adieu, and start-  
ed on our return to Spring Lick, at which  
place we arrived at about 2 o'clock p. m.,  
and were greeted by the many friends of  
the groom. And again we had an invita-  
tion to the reception given by Mr. and  
Mrs. Russell Renfrow. This was indeed  
a pleasant affair, and will doubtless be  
long remembered by those who had the  
good fortune of being present. A.

**FROM CERALVO.**  
A Real Lively and Gossipy Epistle.  
Correspondence of the HARTFORD HERALD.

CERALVO, KY., May 3, 1875.  
EDITOR HERALD: The farmers around  
Ceralvo are becoming somewhat disheart-  
ened over the gloomy prospects of get-  
ting their corn planted. They have made  
but little progress yet. The long spell of  
cold weather has prevented them from  
planting their corn, etc. Notwithstand-  
ing, they seem determined to make a  
strong effort, and if favored with a good  
season there will be more corn and to-  
bacco raised in this part of the county  
than ever before made. We'll ink there  
will be an average crop of wheat on good  
ground, but some old lands that were  
sown late, will yield but little.

**HARD TIMES.**  
"Money is scarce and times are hard."  
But the hard times have done a great  
deal for our little town. They have com-  
pelled the idlers and loungers to flee to  
their homes, and earn their living by  
work.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**  
I believe that I can faithfully assert  
that this part of the county is making  
as rapid strides towards improving their  
farms, as any locality in the county.

**SCHOOLS.**  
I think our little town can boast of its  
Sabbath-school, which has been carried  
on for four years, and through the spring  
and summer season, without missing a  
Sabbath.

In our district school we had the ser-  
vices of Prof. W. L. Hawkins for three  
sessions. Our next school was taught by  
J. T. Coffman, a young man of our town.

Our last and present teacher is Prof. Pax-  
ton, from Cromwell. He taught our winter  
school, and had the best average in the  
county, outside of Hartford. He is teach-  
ing a school here at this time. He is  
like the busy bee, "always up, and at  
work."

**CERALVO AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.**  
Ceralvo is a pleasant little town, situ-  
ated on Green River, three miles below  
Rockport. We have two dry goods stores,  
one kept by S. W. Anderson, the other  
by E. V. Kimbly & Son; one drug store,  
by Henry Tinsley; one family grocery, by  
Alex Tinsley; one Blacksmith shop, by  
Kimbly & Tichenor, with A. P. Fogle at  
the anvil; three tobacco factories—but,  
under the Grange programme, they are  
dead property; two physicians, in the per-  
sons of Dr. Brentwood Muir and Dr.

J. M. Every; a town-marshal and police  
Judge, but our judge is not quite as large  
as the one in Rockport. We also have  
a justice of the peace, in the person of  
Henry Tinsley, who is a candidate for re-  
election, with but four opponents, G. R.  
Ashby, John R. Wade, and the two  
Granger candidates, T. S. Bennett and  
Perry Render. Our candidate for con-  
stable is S. L. Fulkerson. The Granger  
held a meeting here last Saturday  
evening. They had a large attendance.  
There were three or four Grangers re-  
presented. We had the honor of listening  
to one of Colonel Shanks' "orations." Also  
Thomas X. Rowe shot off his big two-  
barrel gun. And late in the action, Mr.  
Hendrix, who had been over in  
Muhlenberg under the pretense of buy-  
ing hogs, let off his forty-six pounder,  
which blasted the mast in the hog-range,  
for the next two years. Titus.

**LETTER FROM CROMWELL.**  
An Interesting Description of the An-  
cient Borough.  
Correspondence of THE HARTFORD HERALD.

CROMWELL, KY., May 3.  
EDITOR HERALD.—As I have not seen  
anything in your live paper from this  
place, I will give your readers a brief his-  
tory of the town and its business. It is  
situated, like that famous city on the  
Tiber, on seven hills, which gives it a  
commanding view of the historic Green  
River, which flows majestically past its  
southern border.

**THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.**  
It was first settled by the late Hon. O.  
C. Porter, (more than forty years ago),  
who was in his day one of the largest  
land traders in the Green River country.  
The first store was opened by a Mr. King,  
father of W. T. King, of Hartford; but it  
did not take on the airs of a town until  
the Honorable Q. C. Shanks, of your town,  
moved here, under whose magic hand it  
sprang up as by enchantment.

**WHAT SHANKS DID FOR IT.**  
He built a large steam saw and grist  
mill, opened a fine store, and ran an ex-  
tensive cabinet shop. To him belongs  
the honor of building our first tobacco  
factory. Out of these interests he accumu-  
lated so much wealth Cromwell could not  
contain him, so he emigrated to your city.  
From that time to the present, quite a  
number of gentlemen have tried their  
fortunes here, with varied success.

**HER FIRE RECORD.**  
She has had her share of fires. She  
has lost one of the finest merchant mills  
on Green River, one large tobacco factory,  
and several residences by this terrible  
agent.

**WHAT SHE HAS NOW.**  
We have four dry goods stores, three  
family groceries, and two saloons; two  
drug stores and three Doctors, one hotel,  
one livery stable, one wood and black-  
smith shop, one school house and a Ma-  
sonic Lodge.

**WHAT THEY COMPLAIN OF.**  
Our merchants complain of doing as  
good business as any of their brethren in  
the country. We have the liveliest tobacco  
men in the county. Rumor has it that  
they realized about seventy-five thousand  
dollars as their share of the spoils of the  
trade last year.

**THE KING OF HORSE JOCKEYS**  
resides here. We have our share of  
"come day, go day, Lord send Sunday,"  
citizens so common to all large cities.

**OUR WOMEN.**  
are as fair as the fairest. We have more  
bachelors than any town of its size in  
Kentucky, (six), all good and old—but,  
for my sake, don't tell the ladies, and don't  
tell them (the bachelors), who told you,  
Mr. Editor. Yours, NEPHEUSULTRA.

**BEAVER DAM ITEMS.**  
BEAVER DAM, KY., May 4

Nothing of much interest has transpired  
in our midst during the past week, we  
move along as we previously have, and  
enjoy life very well.

**FINE LUBRICATING OIL.**  
We notice that the railroad men move  
with more alacrity since the report has  
been circulated that they will receive  
money for the past few weeks' services.

**MR. WILL SOUTHERLAND,**  
the polite agent at Owensboro Junction,  
called to see us the other day. His old  
friends were happy to see him.

**OUT OF SEASON.**  
We had a slight snow yesterday morn-  
ing, which caused us to hang our heads  
again, and order more coal.

**CATTLE SHIPMENTS.**  
Mr. J. A. Taylor shipped two car loads  
of cattle last Monday night. Mr. Arthur  
shipped a large lot of fine hogs at the  
same time.

**LACHRYMA.**  
We are sorry our friend Spangler was  
not elected last Saturday. We feel that  
his election would have revealed to us the  
lost courthouse fund, but now suppose  
we will never know where it went.

**ON THE WAR PATH.**  
Our friend B— left yesterday for  
Caneyville, armed with four revolvers.  
Look out, boys, for he will shoot, war.  
He says he is determined to show the  
Caneyville correspondent of the HERALD  
that he is not easily scared. We are ex-  
pecting news every moment of his death,  
and in the event he never returns, we  
shall feel that we have discharged our  
duty, for we plead with him not to go.

**THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.**  
We have received the challenge of the  
Hartford Spelling Class, and as soon as  
convenient, will come over to learn them  
how to spell.

**JENO.**  
Scotch gingham suits will be worn for  
summer, but more at watering places,  
placities, and country wear. Irregular  
plaids of brown or black are largely im-  
ported. Shirred ruffles and knife plait-  
ing will be the main trimming.

**FROM BUFORD.**  
Buford, Ky., May 4, 1875.

Things are almost in statu quo with us.  
No great change in matters, and pros-  
pects for the farming community do not  
seem to brighten at a very rapid rate.  
Vegetation is but little more advanced  
than it was a month ago, though it seems  
to be making desperate efforts to spread  
around us its verdant mantle, by taking  
advantage, apparently, of every ray of  
sunlight; but Sol evinces a feeling of  
abashment this spring, by keeping him-  
self so much of the time concealed be-  
hind a sable vesture, that his influence  
has been of no material advantage so far  
in that respect. Most of the farmers  
have planted some corn, and some have  
concluded. "Log rolling too, which was  
quite an extensive work, is about discon-  
tinued for the season.

**THE WHEAT CROP**  
is doing about as well as could be ex-  
pected, or, rather, more so, considering the  
great disadvantages for its growth. I do  
not think that the recent cold spell in-  
jured it to any amount, only checking its  
growth.

**LAST YEAR'S TOBACCO**  
Some of last year's growing of tobacco  
seems to be scattered around the country  
yet, and occasionally an instalment wends  
its way to our market, from a wagon load  
up to a "meal sack" full, though the  
latter way of conveying the crops to mar-  
ket is not so common. But, upon a day  
not long since, an individual of the fe-  
male persuasion came into town on horse-  
back, with great eclat at the north en-  
trance of Main street, with a sack well  
filled with the weed, and inquired for  
Mr. Barnard, the tobacco mer-  
chant, to whose establishment she was  
directed by one of our merchants, and af-  
ter a brief negotiation a bargain was made—  
as Mr. B. does not disdain to make di-  
minutive purchases in that line as well as  
large ones—and the tobacco was weighed,  
and the party, after receiving a satisfac-  
tory remuneration, mounted her steed and  
departed for her home rejoicing.

**MT. CARMEL CHURCH.**  
Sunday last, Rev. J. S. Coleman filled  
his regular appointment at Mt. Carmel,  
and preached to a large and attentive  
audience, and administered the ordinance  
of communion. After the conclusion of  
the service a report of a committee on solici-  
tation for contributions for the repair of  
the church was made, it not being ready  
to report on the church meeting day, the  
Saturday preceding. It reported that it  
had not been successful in getting the  
necessary amount to complete the desired  
work, thereupon Dr. C. with his persua-  
sive eloquence, made an appeal to the  
church, showing the importance and ne-  
cessity of such a work, and after the con-  
clusion of his remarks he gave an opportu-  
nity for those who could and would  
to contribute such amounts as they were  
able, and in a short time more than the  
calculated amount was subscribed. The  
work will begin at once, and we ex-  
pect to have one of the neatest houses of  
worship in any country. We will say the  
Dr. is good in the business of contribu-  
tion.

**THE SHERIFF AROUND.**  
We had the pleasure of a visit from our  
sheriff one day last week. He was look-  
ing well, and his smiles were scattered  
profusely around, as he met many of his  
old friends and acquaintances. We judge  
from the manner in which he perambu-  
lated our streets that he must have been  
on a mat-trip-money-al tour, but as he  
was rather reticent in regard to the mat-  
ter, we can't speak with any degree of  
certainty as to his success. Anyway, we  
hope him much luck, and advise him to  
keep trying.

**A QUIET ELECTION.**  
Our district election went off quietly on  
last Saturday. Two magistrates were  
elected without opposition, but there was  
some little contest for the office of con-  
stable, though Uncle Eli Chinn won the  
race by some considerable majority.

**The Champion Hen.**  
Mrs. Wm. Smith, of Warren county,  
Ky., has the most valuable chicken—hen  
known in those parts. She is an old-  
fashioned dominatrix, and lays two eggs  
per day, both of which are enclosed in  
one sack of fibrous envelope about the  
size of a goose egg. This hen is not only  
noted for her ovarian qualities, but makes  
as much fuss as a game rooster at the  
break of day. Beat that.

**Cravat bows of silk like the dress or  
its trimmings are made of two long loops,  
two ends, and a strap all laid in the  
finest knife plaitings. Other cravat bows are  
merely the silk doubled plainly. Three  
or four such bows trim the front of  
basques.**

**New Goods! New Goods!**  
FOR  
**L. ROSENBERG & BRO.**  
Mammoth  
SPRING AND SUMMER  
STOCK!

Every department in our stock is full and our  
prices are down to the

**Lowest Note!**  
We are confident that no other house will do  
as well by you as ours. We respectfully sol-  
licit an examination of our

**GOODS AND PRICES**  
before making your spring purchases, believ-  
ing that it will pay you to do so. nol 1f

**WM. GRAVES, WM. T. COX**  
**House Carpenters.**

We respectfully announce to the citizens of  
Hartford and Ohio county, that we are pre-  
pared to do House Carpenting, Furniture Re-  
pairing, and any kind of Wood-work, on short  
notice at reasonable terms. Shop in Maury's  
old stand.  
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**JOSEPH VAUGHT,**  
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HARTFORD, KY.

All kinds of Blacksmithing done in good  
style and at the lowest price for cash only.

**HORSE-SHOEING.**  
made a specialty. Will shoe all round for \$1.25  
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**J. F. COLLINS,**  
DEALER IN  
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,  
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**COUNTRY PRODUCE**  
Bought at  
The Highest Market Price.

Remember the place, west side public square  
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**JAN. A. THOMAS, GEO. A. PLATT,**  
HARTFORD, KY.

Dealers in staple and fancy  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Notions, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Boots and  
Shoes, Hats and Caps. A large assortment  
of these goods kept constantly on hand, and will  
be sold at the very lowest cash price.  
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**WM. HARDWICK, A. T. NALL,**  
DEALERS IN  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS  
BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE,  
QUEENSWARE, &c.

Which we will sell low for cash, or exchange  
on country produce, paying the highest market  
price. nol 1y

**PLAIN**  
**Gold Rings**

Plain solid 18-kt. Gold Engagement and  
Wedding Rings furnished to order promptly;  
also Set Rings, with Amethyst, Garnet, Topaz,  
Moss Agate, Pearl or Diamond settings. Plain  
Gold 18-kt. Rings from \$3 to \$15 each. In or-  
dering, measure the largest joint of the finger  
you desire fitted with a narrow piece of paper,  
and send us the paper. We inscribe any name,  
motto, or date free of charge. Rings sent by  
mail on receipt of price, or by express, with  
bill to collect on delivery of goods. Money  
may be sent safely by Express, Post-office  
Money Order, or Registered Letter.  
Refer to George W. Bain.

**C. P. BARNES & BRO.,**  
Jewelers, Main st., bt. 6th & 7th, Louisville, Ky.

**E. SMALL**  
at the  
**TRADE PALACE,**  
HARTFORD, KY.

Has just received a large and well selected  
stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,**  
Mens' and boys'

**CLOTHING.**  
Ladies' and gents'  
**HATS,**  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
of all grades and sizes.

**NOTIONS.**  
Special bargains in  
**White Goods,**  
EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.

A choice lot of Ribbons at a big discount.  
\* With many thanks for past patronage, I  
hope, by fair dealing, to merit a continuance  
of the same. E. SMALL.

**GREEN RIVER**  
**WOOLEN MILLS**  
**JAMES CATE,**

Manufacturer of every description of Woollen  
Goods.  
My mill has been enlarged and improved  
making the capacity three times greater than  
past season. We also have a full set of

**Clothe Dressing Machinery,**  
For Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.  
and are manufacturing a superior article of

**JEANS, LINSEY,**  
PLAID, TWILLED  
AND PLAIN FLANNEL,  
BLANKETS,  
BALMORAL SKIRTS,  
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,  
**Stock**





## AGRICULTURAL.

## How to Make Corn-Growing Pay.

I consider the cultivation of corn to be the most important crop in this or any of our western states, for if we have plenty of corn we shall have fat hogs, fat cattle, fat horses, and, if needed, bread for the family. Many fail in producing a good crop simply from a lack of cultivation. There is a shoddy system of corn culture, as well as in many other things on the farm. A great many over-plant by improperly attempting to cultivate too much land. Many try to cultivate forty to fifty acres to the hand, and in endeavoring to get so much land planted they plow too shallow, slash in their corn with a planter, without previously harrowing or cross marking the land, and when it comes up they find they have a bad stand, in some places the corn being too thick and in others too thin. Of course they cannot get the time to thin it where it is too thick. They therefore let it go, and when the corn and weeds are about knee-high, they go into the field with a two-horse cultivator, and plow it two or three times and lay it by. This is probably all they will get done by the first of August, instead of the first of July. When the time comes for gathering the crop, they attribute their short crop to the chinch-bug. But this is not the cause; for I kept the chinch-bug from doing me any damage by deep plowing and thorough culture. The most of my crop of 1873 averaged sixty bushels to the acre, while the average crop of the country is not over twenty-five. Twenty acres to the hand; deep plowing; thorough harrowing; marking off both ways; and by planting by hand or the planter, if necessary; replant when any hills are missing; thin to two stalks to the hill, in substance, my plan.

I think that if we would make our rows nearer together and have fewer stalks to the hill, it would be better. I usually plow my corn four times, using the iron beam, double-shovel plow instead of cultivators. I do all this before the wheat harvest commences, and often after I harvest, I go through with a hoe and cut out all the struggling weeds, so that none are permitted to go to seed. I have never failed to raise a good crop of corn.—A Jasper County (Ill.) Farmer.

## Mules vs. Horses.

A writer in an agricultural paper says: "While horse-breeders are sounding the praises of thoroughbreds, trotters, Percherons, Clydesdales, and all the hosts of strains and breeds, claiming untold good qualities for the one and the other, we seldom or never hear a single note in favor of that useful animal—the mule. On the road, amid the hum of cities, in the very bowels of the earth, these patient, persevering, long-lived 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' are plodding through their daily drudgery unharmed and unsung. We once overheard a farmer say, with quaint expression, 'The best horse for a farm is a mule; and we subscribe ourselves a champion of his faith. Do you want an animal which will serve you faithfully without growl or balk, one which will keep fat on short commons, never need the veterinary, always be ready for work? Do you want a great big burly brute that will catch a coal wagon on his shoulders and tow it up a hill, or a little sprightly fellow to plow corn, or to do chores, or to make himself generally useful? If you do, get a mule. He will require less care, will cost less money, will do more work, will eat less corn, live longer, and pay you better than any horse you know of, on the farm. Now it will be said that mules move slowly, that they are tricky, that they are frequently breakish. Some mules have all these traits, and some have none of them, but all good qualities, taking them all in, very far surpass their bad ones. Who ever saw a spavined mule, or a curbed mule, or a dead mule that had not been killed by accident? A man may live a life time, where horses have gone through the wars, where horses lay down and die by the score from bad treatment and starvation, but I venture to say he can count upon his fingers the number of mules he ever saw yield up the ghost under any ordinary pressure.

## Water for Cattle.

How much water cattle require we have learned this winter. Our water, in pipes to the barn, being stopped, and the surface of the ground being covered with ice, so as to make it unsafe for the cattle to go to the stream, we hauled water for them from the stream, a quarter of a mile, for two weeks. And this was practiced by many of our neighbors. Fifty head of cattle and horses drank daily fifty cans of water, and a few times as many as fifty-five. These are milk cans of ten gallons each per day. There are four horses, two oxen, thirty-six cows and eight young cattle. 1. It would require a large cistern for such a supply. 2. Cattle seem to drink more water in very cold weather. 3. The quantity of milk seemed to be lessened by the use of such very cold water. 4. We got a very certain estimate of the value of plenty of spring water coming to the barn.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

## To Cure Scratches.

To cure scratches, procure buckeye bark, boil until prepared a strong solution; when cool, wash your horse's legs with warm salt water and then apply the bark solution three times a day. It is a rapid and certain cure.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

## To Obtain Fruit From Barren Trees.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist says: "I wish to describe to you a method of making fruit trees bear that I blundered on. Some fifteen years ago I had a small apple tree that leaved considerably. I drove a stake by it, tied a string to a limb and fastened it to the stake. The next year that limb blossomed full, and not another blossom appeared on the tree, and, as Tim Bunker said, 'it sot me a thinking,' and I came to the conclusion that the string was so tight that it prevented the sap returning to the roots; consequently it formed fruit buds. Having a couple of pear trees that were large enough to bear, but had never blossomed, I took a course twine and wound it several times around the tree above the lower limbs, and tied it as tight as I could. The next spring all the top above the cord blossomed as white as a sheet, and there was not one blossom below where the cord was tied. A neighbor, seeing my trees loaded with pears, used this method with the same result. I have since tried the experiment on several trees, almost with the same result. I think it a much better way than cutting off the roots. In early summer, say June or July, wind a strong twine several times around the tree, or a single limb, and tie it, the tighter the better, and you will be pleased with the result. The next winter or spring the cord may be taken off."

## Loss by Weeds and Insects.

It is estimated the value of produce annually raised in this country is \$2,500,000,000, of which amount nearly, or quite, one-fifth, or \$500,000,000, is lost, according to the American Naturalist, from the attacks of injurious plants and animals. A single campaign of the army worm cost the farmers of Eastern Massachusetts \$250,000 worth of grain. Missouri alone loses from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually from insect depredations. The annual damage to the apple and pear crop from the codling moth amounts to several million dollars, and the work of the curculio is equally costly. A partial remedy is to be found in a close study of insect habits, with a view to ascertaining what insects they are which hold the depredators in check and destroy them. It is hardly possible to estimate the havoc annually wrought by the grasshopper and the potato beetle, for example, and any bird or insect which would reduce such pests would be a substantial benefactor to the farmer. As to the "injurious plants," or, in the common vernacular, weeds, the only method that is feasible is to kill them at their very germination by means of proper agricultural machines. The Country Gentleman affirms that the annual growth of weeds in this country amounts to 8,000,000 tons, or enough to load a compact train of wagons long enough to span the globe.

## How the Money is Used.

A great deal has been said about the enormous income received by the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Washington from subordinate Granges in all parts of the country, and much curiosity has been expressed as to the disposition made of the funds which accumulate from the sale of "dispensations" and the contribution of dues, which, it is estimated, must reach several hundred thousand dollars per year. A correspondent of the New York Sun, who is an officer of a Grange in Texas, furnishes some information on this subject which is explicit and interesting to those who possess curiosity as to the doings of the Grangers. The correspondent says the Grange of which he is a member sent the customary fee of \$15 to the National Grange, and receive in return one tin box with brass lock and key; a blank book for the Secretary and another for the Treasurer; thirteen manuals and thirteen song books; thirteen copies of the constitution of the National Grange; one suit of regalia, for men, and one for women, as patterns, together with copies of the different blanks used in the Grange, all of which cost probably \$6 or \$7, which would reduce the amount from one subordinate Grange in the hands of the National Grange to \$8 or \$9, not counting the annual dues. When the great overflow occurred in Louisiana, the National Grange distributed \$20,000 among the suffering Grangers there, and the correspondent says that it has contributed large sums to the relief of Grangers who have suffered by the devastation caused by grasshoppers in Kansas and Nebraska, while the balance of its receipts have been invested in United States interest-bearing bonds and held as a fund from which to draw for the assistance of distressed Grangers in case of need. He adds that if all the money sent by his Grange to the National Grange had entirely disappeared, he would have considered it as a good investment, on account of the benefit which he and his associates had derived from the organization in many different ways.

## Alfalfa—A Word of Caution.

I notice in your interesting practical paper that the people are getting excited on the subject of alfalfa, which is but another name for lucerne. Four years ago I sowed on a piece of new, rich clay land, about one hundred by twenty feet, some lucerne, or, as it is now called, alfalfa. I sowed more than the usual quantity of clover seed to the acre. It was sown by itself, about the middle of March, and covered lightly with the harrow. It came up in spots and grew well, but the weeds had to be removed often. The second year only about half of the lucerne came up, and the third year none at all could be seen. I think I am not mistaken when I say that many persons have tried the same clover, not under the name of alfalfa, but under that of lucerne. Here

after I would advise the Rural World to say alfalfa or lucerne, so that it will be able to keep up its reputation as a denunciator of humbugs. I think alfalfa or lucerne will do well on sandy soil, because the roots penetrate so deeply.—G. H. Timmerman, St. Louis county, Mo.

## Plaster for Tobacco.

A Henderson county, Kentucky, farmer finds plaster the best and most economical fertilizer for tobacco. After securing a stand, he put about a dessert spoonful on the bud of each plant. Immediately after the first shower it assumed a rich growing color, which it held till maturity, notwithstanding a prolonged drouth ensued. Before the topping, however, he had as much more applied to each plant—in all about one hundred pounds per acre. The land upon which this experiment was made was high, and exhausted years ago. The crop was medium in size, and uniformly of excellent quality.

## To Prevent and Cure Diseases of Cattle.

Give them two ounces of poke root salted every three months, and they will not have the murrain or mad itch, or any other disease, neither will buck-eyes hurt them. If the buckeye is plenty, give the poke root often. Be careful not to give too much, as it is dangerous to give large doses. Slice the root in thin slices, and salt well and give to each animal a piece. I am seventy-one years old and have used this for more than fifty years with success.—W. F. Roberts.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

STUFFED EGGS.—Cut some hard boiled eggs in half, mince the yolks with capers, anchovies and truffles in due proportions, and a little tarragon; add pepper and salt. Fill each half egg with the mixture, pour some liquid butter over each egg, warm them in the oven, and serve each half egg on a bread sippet cut with an ornamental cutter, and fried a light color in butter.

RICED CAKES.—To one teaspoonful of cold boiled rice put one of flour, one egg, one tablespoonful of corn-starch, teaspoonful of salt, and sour milk or buttermilk enough to make a batter; mix smoothly, and at the last add a teaspoonful of soda and a little melted butter; bake immediately. If sweet milk is used put in rather less soda and double the quantity of cream of tartar. Cold boiled hominy can be used in the same way. These are an excellent substitute for buckwheat cakes.

RICED SOUFFLE.—Pick and wash a teaspoonful of rice. Put it in a saucepan with a pint of milk sweetened to taste, and a pod of vanilla; let the milk boil till the rice is thoroughly done. When cold, remove the stick of vanilla and work in the yolks of six eggs one by one; then stir in the white of eight eggs whipped to a stiff froth. Pour the mixture into a plain cake mold; put it into the oven at once; bake for about half an hour, and serve in the mold, with a napkin pinned round it.

TEA CAKES.—Rub a quarter of a pound of butter into a quart of dried flour, then beat up two eggs with two teaspoonfuls of sifted sugar and two teaspoonfuls of yeast; pour this mixture into the middle of the flour, adding a pint of warm milk as you mix it. Beat up with the hand until it comes off without sticking, and set it to rise before the fire, covered with a cloth; after an hour, make it up into cakes about an inch thick; set them on tin plates to rise before the fire for ten minutes, and then bake in a slow oven.

ROLLS (FRENCH).—Take half a pint of yeast and a pint and a half of warm milk, add sufficient flour to make it the thickness of batter; put into a pan, cover over and keep warm. When it has risen to its utmost height, add a quarter of a pint of warm water and half an ounce of salt; mix all together. Rub into it a little flour, two ounces of butter, then make the dough not quite so stiff as for bread; let it stand three-quarters of an hour, when it will be ready to form into rolls; then let them stand till they have risen, and bake in a quick oven.

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Slice thin half a dozen large, tart apples, and prepare half as many thin slices of nice cheese. Beat one or two eggs, according to the quantity required, and season high with salt, mustard and a little pepper. Lay the slices of cheese to soak for a few moments in the mixture, then put each slice between two slices of apples, sandwich style, and dip the whole into the beaten egg, then fry in hot butter like oysters; and serve very hot. These fritters are an addition to any breakfast.

FRENCH COFFEE.—French coffee is much talked of and the general supposition is that the peculiar French quality is in some filtering process, or in the way the element is extracted from the berry. But any intelligent housewife knows how to extract the element from the berry, without any peculiar apparatus. Unless she sews it up as the French do, she will have nothing that will appear like French coffee. The French make their coffee so strong that one part of liquor requires the addition of two parts to reduce it to the proper strength. This addition is made with milk. This large portion of hot milk, in the place of so much warm water, gives the coffee a richness like unto that made by the addition of cream in the ordinary way. By this means hotels, and any body that will go to the expense of buying good milk, can have good coffee without cream.

A CEMENT WITHSTANDING HEAT AND MOISTURE.—Pure white lead, or zinc, ground in oil, and used very thick, is an excellent cement for mending broken crockeryware; but it takes a very long time to harden. It is well to put the mended object in some storeroom, and not to look at it for several weeks or even months. It will then be found so firmly united that if ever again broken it will not part on the line of the former fracture.

A HANGING GARDEN.—Some of our young readers may like to try the experiment of making a hanging garden of large size, and sow it full of rice, hemp, canary, and other seeds; then place it in a shallow dish, in which a little water is constantly kept, and as the sponge will absorb the moisture, the seed will begin to sprout. When this has taken place, the sponge may be suspended by cords and hung where a little sunshine will enter. It will thus become a green foliage, and should be refreshed with water daily so as to keep moist.

KEEP THE RECIPES.—Every housekeeper should have her own recipe book—a book of her own creation, of gradual growth and proved excellence—and we propose to show our lady readers how to make one. In the first place buy a blank book and write your name and the date on the first leaf. Divide the book into as many different departments as you wish, heading each page with the department to which it belongs, as follows: Recipes for cleaning; recipes for soups; recipes for cooking meats, recipes for cake, and so on through family cooking. Then comes cooking for the sick, care for the sick, and all the various things that are a part of a woman's duty, and for which unfortunately, there is no school but experience. Number your pages if they are not numbered in the beginning, and make an index, leaving blank spaces in the index to correspond with blank spaces between departments which you do not expect to fill immediately. Write down under these different heads every recipe which you have actually tried, or the best which you have seen in the houses of your friends, and enter the page in the index.

CAN'T DO ANY HARM.—We should like to know how many medicines there are that can't do any harm. "Castor oil," says a mother, "can't do any harm;" and yet a little girl overworked at school, coming home to her mother tired out, and needing only rest and sleep and something to eat, was doled with castor oil because, forsooth, it wouldn't do any harm, and something must be done. Next day, after child no better. Then an emetic—emetic can't do any harm, that is sure. Next day child worse, mother frightened. Man of a little common sense sees her and says: "Stop these innocent medicines, give the child a warm bath and feed it properly;" and lo! it is well in twenty-four hours.—Herald of Health.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S TABLE.—The following is a very valuable housewife's table, by which persons not having scales and weights at hand may readily measure the article wanted to form any recipe without the trouble of weighing, allowance to be made for an extraordinary dryness or moisture of the article weighed or measured:

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart.  
Indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces are 1 quart.  
Butter, when soft, 1 pound is 1 quart.  
Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart.  
White sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce are 1 quart.  
Best brown sugar, 1 pound 2 ounces are 1 quart.  
Ten eggs are 1 pound.  
Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are 1 pint.  
Eight large tablespoonfuls are 1 pint.  
Four large tablespoonfuls are 1 gill.  
Two gills are a half pint.  
A common-sized tumbler holds half a pint.  
An ordinary teaspoon is 1 gill.  
A large wine glass is 1 gill.  
A large tablespoonful is half an ounce.  
Forty drops are equal to 1 teaspoonful.  
Four teaspoonfuls are equal to 1 tablespoonful.

THE ANT PEST.—One of the most troublesome pests to the housekeeper is the ant, especially the little red ant. Chalking, and all sorts of insect-powder and various other devices have been tried, but like the weather-signs, which always "fail in wet weather," they all seemed to fail in the ant season. "Camden Nellie" furnishes the Germantown Telegraph with her experience, which is the simplest of all. She says: "In a cupboard infected with ants, I one day put a plate containing some flour on one of the shelves and left it there for several days. I soon noticed that the little pests did not molest it in any way, and concluded to receive some benefit from the knowledge. Accordingly I sprinkled wheat-flour all over the shelves, and pretty thickly, too, and so far I am satisfied with the result. They find it a hard road to travel, and now we can put any article of food in that cupboard without fear of them."

A chalk mark, at least half an inch in depth, around the upper edge of sugar buckets, barrels, &c., will not admit one ant into the interior. The same mark drawn on the edges of shelves will also prevent the approach of an ant, as they are not able to crawl over the chalk. But if they are numerous among jam and jelly pots, take a large sponge, wet it in cold water, squeeze it nearly dry, and then sprinkle fine white sugar over it. Place it on the infested shelf, and next morning dip it quickly and carefully into a bowl of boiling water. I tried the experiment in my jelly closet one night, and killed at least a hundred in the morning. Have set the trap again and shall continue to do so while one ant runs. Red pepper dusted over their haunts will also destroy them, but the sponge is the surest method.

## ALONZO TAYLOR,

Fashionable Barber and Hair Cutter,

HARTFORD, KY.

Shop, on Market street, over J. W. Lewis' store, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

HARTFORD LODGE, NO. 12, I. O. G. T. Meets regularly every Thursday evening in Taylor's Hall. Transient members of the Order are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN P. BARRETT, W. C. T. WALLACE GRUBBS, W. Secy.

GEO. KLEIN,

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HARTFORD, KY.,



Dealers in house-furnishing goods, for general kitchen and table use. We keep constantly on hand, the celebrated

## ARIZONA COOKING STOVE,

Seven sizes for either coal or wood. House-keepers are delighted with its superior cooking and baking. It has no equal anywhere. Call and see for yourself.

1875 AGAIN! 1875

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY

## COURIER-JOURNAL.

Continues for the present year its liberal arrangement, whereby, on the 31st of December, 1875, it will distribute impartially among its subscribers

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in presents, comprising greenbacks and nearly one thousand useful and beautiful articles.

The Courier-Journal is a long-established live, wide-awake, progressive, newsy, bright and spicy paper.

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J. F. YAGER,

Sale and Livery Stable,

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I desire to inform the citizens of Hartford and vicinity that I am prepared to furnish Saddle and Harness Stock, Buggies and conveyances of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. Horses taken to feed or board by the day, week or month. A liberal share of patronage solicited.

not 1y

Plow Stocking

AND

GENERAL WOODWORK.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Ohio county, that they are now prepared to do all kinds of

WOODWORK

at their new shop in Hartford. They have secured the services of a competent workman to

STOCK PLOWS,

and guarantee satisfaction, both as to work and prices, in all cases. They will make

WAGONS AND BUGGIES,

and will make and furnish

COFFINS AND BURIAL CASES

at the lowest possible prices. Call and see us before engaging your work elsewhere.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED,

and satisfaction guaranteed. By close application to business we hope to merit the support of our friends.

MAUZY & HURT,

Jan. 20, 1875.

not 1y

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

LIVERPOOL.

Security and Indemnity.

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 GOLD.

CASH ASSETS, OVER \$12,000,000 GOLD.

CASH ASSETS IN U. S., \$1,837,984 GOLD.

Losses paid without discount, refer to 12th condition of Company's policy.

BARBEE & CASTLEMAN, General Agents,

Louisville, Kentucky.

BARRETT & BRO., Agents,

HARTFORD, KY.

L. J. LYON,

Dealer in

Groceries and Confectioneries.

HARTFORD, KY.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Groceries and Confectioneries, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

I will also pay the highest cash price for hides, sheep pelts, eggs, butter, bacon, potatoes, beans, &c.

not 1y

NOTICE.

Wanted to borrow \$3,000 for two or three years, for the ten per cent. interest will be paid—payable semi-annually—note to be due if interest is not promptly paid, and will secure the lender by a mortgage on real estate; as an additional security will give him to hold as collateral real estate lien notes worth at least \$6,000. Address "MONEY," care Herald office, Hartford, Ky.

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